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# INFORMATION REPORT

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1. [REDACTED] which included a number of German scientists who were sent to Sestroretsk, USSR, in late 1946. However, I knew three German technicians in this Group who occasionally told me about their work. My information about the organizational structure, the personnel assigned, and the general problems studied by the Group was acquired before May 1947, when it was transferred to Oranienbaum, now called Lomonosov (59° 55' N - 29° 46' E).
2. The Soviet in charge of the Naval Study Group was Admiral Bukhanov. Captain Titov was his assistant. I cannot say definitely that four main subdivisions actually existed, but I do know the specific problems which were studied and the names of those assigned to work on them:

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A. General Naval Questions

1. The problems:

- (a) Acoustics and supersonics
- (b) Noiseless ship propellers
- (c) Water resistance, which included the construction of a research channel for testing water resistance of various types of ships

2. Personnel assigned:

- (a) Professor Ernst Lueboke, former technician of Siemens/Berlin and a specialist in supersonics
- (b) Dipl Ing Kutsche, former "Oberregierungsrat" of the German Navy and a friend of Dr Hermann Kaufmann, who worked in Leningrad.

B. Torpedo Construction

1. I know nothing about the exact projects on which this subdivision worked prior to May 1947, but the personnel known to me were:

- (a) Ing Lawitschka, a former construction specialist of the German Navy
- (b) Ing Mislewetschek
- (c) Ing Paul Simmel, a friend of mine, who had formerly worked for Siemens/Berlin
- (d) Construction Ing Aberneth

Mislewetschek, Simmel and Aberneth were assistants to Lawitschka.

- (e) Kempa, a technician and foreman
- (f) Magerstedt, a technician and foreman who had formerly been foreman of the torpedo testing station at Eckernfoerde, near Kiel. (I received the information concerning this subdivision through him.)

C. Electronic Mines

1. I know nothing of the work done by this section, but the following men were employed there:

- (a) Dipl Ing Koll, a specialist in electronics
- (b) Ing Martin
- (c) Ing Hildebrandt
- (d) Sedler

Martin, Hildebrandt and Sedler were assistants to Koll.

- (e) Graf, a foreman. (I was informed about this group through Graf.)
- (f) Grabmueller, a foreman.

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D. Ballistics and Mathematics

1. I do not know what was studied here. I was told that Meekbach, allegedly a V-weapon specialist and a former German officer who was a prisoner of war, was brought from Moscow by Captain Tchernov in 1947 to work in this section. Tchernov was Soviet Chief of the German Scientist Chemical group before it was transferred to the GIPKh Institute.
2. The following German scientists worked in this section:
  - (a) Dr Gloede
  - (b) Dr Klempke
  - (c) Dr Heinzerling

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3.

4. During our time there we were not permitted to visit the castle where the research laboratories had been set up but were only allowed to wander around the park. Kaufmann spent most of his time with Dr Kutsche. During my conversation with Ing Simmel, he was extremely reserved when talking about his work. From what he told me, however, and from what I heard later, I can make the following statements concerning the Naval Study Group at Oranienbaum:

- (a) A concrete chamber (bunker) for torpedo testing had been completed in the castle by 1949.
- (b) Research on liquid oxygen and rocket fuels was being carried on.
- (c) The fuel pressure regulators which were used had been made by Dipl Ing Scholz, the only German specialist from Leuna who had been assigned to Oranienbaum. Scholz has a patent on such regulators which are used, for example, on cars operating on propane gas.
- (d) Sometime in 1950, foreman Magerstedt was injured while making some tests. He and engineer Lawitschka were both given free life insurance by the USSR Government.
- (e) Prof Ernst Lueboke, a specialist in supersonics, was completely inactive most of the time because the primitive instruments at his disposal did not permit him to do any research in his specialized field. In 1949 his salary was reduced from Rubles 10 thousand to Rubles 7 thousand. In a letter dated September 1951, Lueboke wrote me that he still had nothing to do. He had applied to the German Democratic Republic (the Soviet Zone Government) for a position, but in vain.

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5. As far as I know, the entire Naval Study Group is still in Oranienbaum.

living to their work and daily life were exactly the same as those of the GIPKh Institute.

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